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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

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A large city debt is not the best indication of growth and prosperity.

Complaint is made of the latitude of de bate in the United States Senate, but a serious evil is its longitude.

mark of Mr. Lyman J. Gage, of Chicago, that "McKinley's election cannot prevent results of bad management

No insurance bill should contain a scheme State insurance department which will increase the number of placeholders without any adequate returns,

If the European powers undertake to coerce Turkey in the belief that they hold winning cards they had better make sure that the Sultan has not a few 'rumps in

There is an impression that ex-Queen Lil has come to this country to persuade Congress to pension her because the loss of her little throne is attributed to the action of the United States.

As Mr. Bryan's lectures are to be on nonpartisan subjects, he can attribute any failure to get \$3,000 houses to that fact. He is reported as expressing doubts as to the success of the enterprise.

The indications are that it will not be a season for those enterprising people who are scheming to open private avenues through legislative enactments to the vaults of the State treasury.

The Chicago Tribune declares that the boss of the boodle Board of Aldermen in a fit man to send to the United States Senate. The wonder is that circumstances make it necessary to print such an opinion.

When the State Board of Health shall have obtained the power to compel phy making their professional calls, a large number of much-respected citizens will become the objects of ludicrous observations when they make their first appearance.

The Atlanta Journel prints the menu of the banquet given to the late Candidate Bryan during his recent visit to that city. The first course was "blue points," the second "cocktails," and others followed in order. The second course was probably in tended as a compliment to Mr. Bryan's mixed politics.

It is well enough for the officers of insurpanies to say that they do not high the Legislature makes the make the policy-holders pay ncreased rates for insurance. Let it be proposed to double the present taxation and the protests of the agents of the companies will be prompt and loud.

When Controller Eckels wrote that the of the National Bank of Illinois injudicious, reckless and imcious, reckless and imprudent methods he should have said illegal, dishonest and

It has been reserved to Senator Vest to declare that money deposited in banks and but only the money in the pockets of poker cannot be asked to know anything about finances.

It appears from the Boston papers that Mr. Hugh H. Hanna received marked atthat city, such prominent men as Hon. Lane, Jerome Jones, F. B. Sears, Gen. F. A. Walker, Edward Atkinpresident of the State Board of Trade, calling upon him. The monetary conference finds much support in

Commenting on various efforts of politica managers to combine or array different sec the Augusta Chronicle says: "It seems to us that the South should rather form alliances of a permanent character, but b the peace-maker between all sections and ment, and all the more gratifying as it es from a portion of the country where

An official who has made a study of the while it is expended by the trustees of the townships in the county. In many of the counties a large part of the taxable propergeneral county purposes where the others trustees of townships which pay the of reason, and everybody must wish it suc-

amount pay the largest part of the money | co-operation is an ideal solution not only they expend for relief of the poor. Herehave in Indiana for the relief the money for schools and roads. The change was made because of the conviction that money was wasted in the townships which paid but a small part of the poor proportion of the helpless poor in comparirural portions of counties.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD CRISIS.

If there is one subject which more than any other has been debated in weary of it, that subject is the Pacific railroads and their relations to ernment. Twenty years ago Senators vocated plans to compel the Pacific companies to meet their obligations to the United States. Almost every Congress since that period has considered and discussed pians and schemes, but none has been adopted. The Forty-ninth Congress, which went in with Mr. Cleveland, in 1885, probed the whole management of the roads from the start and had its accounts riddled by experts, resulting in an eight-volume report of 6,000 pages. It was a committee of able and impartial men, who be came masters of the subject and reported a refunding bill much more favorable to the government than the one now pro posed, which the companies were ready to accept. The bill was not passed because there was opposition and unlimited debate.

That was eight or nine years ago. It is now asserted that the investigation of ten years ago was set on foot for the sole purpose of delaying ultimate settlement, the object of the opponents being to compel the government to take possession them. Now that the period has been reached when action must be taken, the Pettigrew. He proposes an appropriation lines upon which the United States has no l'en. This control would lead the way to control of the main lines, after a large expenditure, upon which the government has a second lien. The Pettigrew scheme is absurd, but it may be used to defeat action by yielding to the Morgan claim for "latitude of debate," which means mere talk about the railroads rather than practical discussion of the plan now pro-

The question, and now it is an imperative whether the government will treat the important matter from a business point of view. The owners of the Pacific roads owe the government a large sum of money principal and interest. Business men, un der such circumstances, would seek an ad justment upon a basis which would give the creditors the best security attainable and at the same time leave the debtor in a position to meet his obligations. The history of the construction and manageproblem, because there is nothing in them that can be utilized. It cannot help the settlement to denounce the managers since if that could have promoted settlewould have been accomplished The only thing to do is to pr an end to the responsibility of the gov ernment for the payment of the debt. Th plan proposed and approved by the best men in both branches of Congress is accept a funding scheme which will sul stitute a low-rate bond for the obligation of the roads to the government, embracing a plan for the gradual extinction of the

MR. CARLISLE'S MISTAKE.

That portion of Secretary Carlisle's re port recommending that the present tarif shall stand without amendment will mee the cordial indorsement of all the silver-Treasury deficits are the best hold of the congressmen whose one idea is legislation is the free and unlimited coin deficits forced the sale of bonds to keep up the gold reserve. The sale of bonds to ge gold was the material out of which much As long as there shall be deficits in the treasury there will be public uneasiness, When these greenbacks are paid out to which paralyzes business and the hostility to the sale of bonds, the silverites are able to make much capital by creating a prejudice against gold, and by assuming that if silver bullion should be coined in the interlong as the country has the Gorman tariff. When, therefore, these men find the Secretary of the Treasury advocating arts, the Tellers, the Vests and the Turples must feel that they have an unexpected

The constantly recurring deficit is one scheme to defraud the government.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR.

A new organization, called the Brotherhood of the Co-operative Commonwealth, is said to be getting some foothold in Michice the cities. These pay five dollars for | tablish co-operative colonies that will furnish a practical solution of the labor quespay one dollar each. Consequently, the tion. The movement has in it an element cess, but the difficulties that surround it

selves that those who pay the largest are numerous and great. In the abstract plant whose dainty beauty and delicate odor make it a fit accompaniment of the Christmas season will learn with surprise of the labor question, but of other economic that it may become an obstruction to navicessful practice requires a large working Jacksonville (Fla.) dispatch says that the St. Johns river is becoming so obstructed business management and a spirit of real with floating hyacinths that unless someco-operation and unselfish mutuality of inthing is done soon navigation of the upper terest on the part of all concerned. Coriver will be entirely blocked. A local steamer found great difficulty on its last trip in getting through the plants. The captain stated that in places where they prevailed in different forms in various Euhad floated in from tributary streams or been blown in from lakes they had rolled principle is probably better understood over and over until a solid bank several there than here, though if Americans take feet thick was formed, and when hold of it in earnest they will soon master steamer got into the floating mass it it. We have already one application of it with great difficulty the vessel could be in the building and loan associations, which extricated. River millmen and loggers comcorrespond to the credit-unions, or people's plain that their business is being ruined. With ice gorges in our far northern streams banks in Germany. There are many coand a hyacinth gorge in the St. Johns one operative business establishments in France gets a vivid idea of the extent of the and nearly a hundred workingmen's co-operative manufacturing societies in Paris alone. In England co-operative stores on a ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS. large scale have been very successful. A few such undertakings have succeeded in from the most unexpected and unpromising this country, and some profit-sharing man-

to be doing well. Within a short time the

Illinois Central Railroad Company has ap-

that property, inviting its employes to be-

come stockholders and sharers in the prof-

its of the road, and the results are said to

be very encouraging. In short, it has been

abundantly proved by successful experi-

ments in other countries and in the United

States that co-operation or profit-sharing

can be successfully applied to almost any

business. But there is nothing in it that

will bring success without strict adherence

to business principles. There must be

working capital, working heads and willing

hands, good management, strict economy,

great care in buying and selling, constant

vigilance to keep down expenses, and first-

class executive ability at the head of all.

This implies that the success of a co-opera-

tive or profit-sharing enterprise of any kind

depends very largely on its personnel. The

succeed in a co-operative undertaking are

the kind who would be faithful to their

duties and obligations under any circum

stances and who would do all in their

power to contribute to the success of a bus-

iness in which they were engaged as wage-

earners. There is no place in a successful

co-operative society for poor and unskillful

workmen, for salaried officials who work

with their mouths only, for walking dele

gates and professional agitators-in short

there is no place for any but honest, sober

and industrious men, skillful and willing

workers who realize that individual success

depends on individual effort and the success

of a joint enterprise upon the hearty co

operation of each individual. A co-opera-

tive movement formed on these lines and

rightly managed ought to succeed, but it

would be apt to experience constant em-

The Boston Herald is not yet satisfied

that the election in Indiana was a fair one

because of the large vote. If unfair, where

could the interlopers have come from? The

Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Kentucky

votes were never so large as this year, con-

sequently there was no room for coloniza-

ion. The precincts are so small that the

challengers on each side practically know

every man who offers to vote. If his name

is not on the books of one challenger it is

on that of the other, and the vote chal-

lenged is sworn in when required unless

the committee should be in doubt. The in-

creased vote is explained on the ground

that Indiana is a growing State, and about

every voter who has a residence in Indiana

went to the polls. The Herald also re-

lishman, a bimetallist and a harmless

busybody, is talking of the remarkable

character of the Indiana vote in England.

In some way the Boston Herald seems to

think that the opinion of Frewen regarding

says about the Indiana election any more

than what he has said about the free coin-

age of silver. These observations are made

for the sole purpose of allaying the anxie

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner, late Demo

ratic candidate for Vice President, ha

this act chiefly because it was charged dur-

were bankers' trusts, used to corner the

trayed greater ignorance on the part of

Rev. Myron W. Reed is reported as tell-

ing an audience in Denver, assembled to

ties for the unemployed, that the right to

cost each unemployed man not less than

\$20, it might be well to consider if that \$20

could not be turned to better use by the

Kansas City put a provision in its charter

tant duty. It was designed to bring the

"better element" to the polls. Some per-

son, probably from pure cussedness, tested

charter provision, and the highest court

has declared that it is not constitutional

a man may be compelled to waste his time

the public welfare. Why not require him

Dwellers in this section of the country

constitutionality of the remarkable

an election in a State which he has

ties of the Boston paper.

kind of workmen or laborers who

Herrmann, who could call forth riches

sources, died poor. There was a limit even to his magical power. ufacturing establishments are understood More than thirty members of the Chicago bar are negroes. The first negro to be admitted to the bar in the State of Illinois plied the principle in the management of was Lloyd G. Wheeler, who was admitted

> Prussia's high executioner. Herr Reindel. being about to retire, hundreds of applicants for his position have appeared. He gets \$37 for each execution and his traveling

Acting under the authority granted by the South Carolina Legislature, Gen. Hugh L. Farley is collecting and will publish in permanent form the rolls of all the compaies raised in that State for service in the Confederate army.

Frederick J. Bliss, director of the work of the Palestine exploration fund, is reported to have discovered the staircase leading to the pool of Siloam. The staircase is forty feet wide and extends back from the pool a distance of two hundred

Sardou's hobby is building himself houses. In this way he delights in spending his wealth. On the outskirts of Nice he spent \$250,000 on a great stone foundation for a palace, but was prevented from completing from a fort.

W. C. Coleman, a wealthy negro of Concord, N. C., has decided to build and equip a cotton mill in Concord for the double object of teaching and giving employment to negroes. He believes that negroes can be employed as cotton-mill operators satisfactorily to the mill owners and greatly to the pecuniary advantage of the negroes themselves.

The Sultan rarely goes to bed at night to rise in the morning, like ordinary mortals. It is usually dawn ere he retires, and at 8 o'clock he is stirring again. He has no confidence in those around him, and his life appears to be worth hardly a day's urchase. The covers of the trays of the dishes served to him are sealed in the kitchen and are broken at the table.

The closing of Robert Beall's bookstore in Washington removes one of the capital's early fifties, to the time when the present proprietor, then a young clerk, branched out for himself. An order for \$1,000 worth of books, procured through John Sherman's barrassment in the limitations of human favor, set him on his feet. Webster, Sumner, Winthrop, Toombs, Alexander Stephens and other ante-bellum statesmen were Beall's frequent customers.

> A biographer of Nansen relates that before he was ten years old little Fridjof learned to feel quite at home among the hills and forests of Normarken. He would occasionally disappear for days at a time. When a student of science and curator in the Bergen Museum he would all of a sudden start on a solitary snowshoeing expedition over the frozen mountain tops in midwinter to nourish his spirit on the glories of the midnight sky-the moon, the stars and the darting aurora.

Rev. Dr. A. R. Thain, the new editor of the Advance, of Chicago, is a native of country when he was four years of age. He was with Grant and Sherman as a soldier in the Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers and did active service for three years. After the war he studied at the Chicago Theological Seminary, and later engaged in pastoral work. He is now a corporate memsupporter of all the Congregational sociemarks that one Moreton Frewen, an Eng-

Princess Henry of Pless has sent an appeal to every English woman married to a German in the German empire. The Princess wishes to collect from her fellowcountrywomen a sum of money to buy a handsome present to give to Queen Victoria on the occasion of the close of the sixtieth year of her reign. Hundreds of Englishwomen have responded to the appeal and the sum collected is likely to be a large one. More Englishwemen are married to Germans than to members of any other for-

PENSION OFFICE OUTSIDE WORK. Many Families Separated by the War Reunited by the Bureau. Washington Evening Star.

"The Pension Office, besides examining nto pension claims and passing on them, been receiving high bonors in Boston and observed an official of the Pension Office, 'does an enormous amount of other busivicinity, where he is visiting. About thirness in the way of uniting and reuniting one who realized of clear profit in a few sented to the people and voted down. families—we find husbands for wives, years, \$100,000. This is only one jobber's But there is no need of despondent ty-four years ago he was confined in Fort illustrates my meaning. An application was received from a lady who applied for a widow's pension. She gave the name of her husband, his service, company regiment. In looking into the claim it was found that the husband was alive and drawing a pension through the pension Chicago. The woman, who resides in Massachusetts, was so informed. "Immediately came a reply from her asking the address of the man, which was furnished. A correspondence ensued between them, and when they satisfied themselves they were on the right track they tory made since his first visit to the fort. arranged a meeting. The man thought that his wife had died, and at the close of the war entered the regular army and went Attention is called to the fact that the West. The woman, not hearing from the Chicago clearing-house, representing all became convinced that he had been killed or had died. She was unofficially informed that he had died in a hospital, and supposed it was a fact. In the meantime she had married again. Her second husband died, and had been dead over ten years when she applied for a pension.

"Another case I call to mind is that of soldier who originally lived at Niagara He went into the army and served under Sherman. At the close of the war he settled in New Orleans. He had positive information that his wife had but he never was able to get any information as to what had become of his three children, except that they had been sent to an orphan asylum. He did not know in what State the orphan asylum was located. Neither did the children whether their father was alive or dead, though from what they had been able to pick up in the way of information from time to time they had concluded he had passed to the other side

"It happened that the daughter of soldier not only grew to be a beautiful woman, but had married a wealthy man She wrote to the War Department grave, but there was no record of it. She then wrote to the Pension Office for the address of the man she had heard served with her father, and who at one time lived at Niagara Falls. The ending of it all was that the children found the father and the father found his children. There hundreds of such cases, though, of course, the number of them is becoming smaller as time passes. There was a time enact the Paris Commune in Denver would in the history of the Pension Office when

such cases were of frequent occurrence." Merely a Nulsance.

New York Mail and Express. Smoking cars, which have been in use time on the street-car lines in Philadelphia, have been abolished. They were an experiment that didn't pay the companies or please the public. It is pretty street railway is simply a highly scented | many

Senatorial and Other Passes. Detroit Free Press.

We notice that certain senators have been making some more passes at the Pacific Railroad, but they do not seem to carry as much weight as the senatorial passes which the aforesaid railroad makes.

Why, Indeed?

Kansas City Journal. who know the hyacinth only as a flowering better than another?

gation and an enemy of commerce. A HOW THE CANADIAN LUMBER KINGS AMASSED THEIR MILLIONS.

> The Sort of Life Their Employes Have Led and Still Lead-Their Diet and Their Dissipations.

Boston Transcript.

With the first of the breezy September days, when autumn's frost-touched breath lends an enlivening crispness to the northern air, the Ottawa valley throughout its entire length reawakens to the importance of its great industry-lumbering. The air is full of business. It is full, too, of brisk good-byes and greetings, as the lusty gangs of shantymen bid farewell to their home friends and hail old camp comrades. Westbound trains carry hundreds of these men out to the lumbering districts. Lonely forests are converted into centers of throbbing life, to make the fortunes of lucky limit

The days of becoming a millionaire in the lumber trade are gone, however. The business still brings wealth, but veteran lumber kings shake their heads and tell you that lumbering is not what it was two-score years ago. Money really grew on pine trees then, as lumber was a most valuable commodity. But, as with all treasure, those who wished to possess themselves of its riches had to proceed under many difficulties. evenings, when they do not always feel They had to pay absurdly high prices for any provisions bought from the few settlers; at times, in remote western districts, hay was sold at \$100 per ton, and other things at a like rate. In working the limits along the Coulogne and Black rivers or lower down the Ottawa there was not as much difficulty in bringing men and supplies to the camps as to the noted Kippewa district or others, even farther west.

Before the construction of the Canadian

Pacific Railway there was no railroad running beyond Sand Point, fifty-seven miles west of Ottawa. In the early autumn the | yet be a great center of life and trade. shanty men, going up for the winter's it because it would interfere with the view | work, under the supervision of a foreman and a clerk, boarded a steamer at Sand Point and proceded up the Ottawa to the Coulonge rapids. Here they left the steamer, passed to the head of the rapids and again taking passage on a steamer ascended the river to the Des Joachims rapids, or the "Swishaw," as it is familiarly known to shanty men. Above these rapids they were obliged to take to the large red lumber boats teach one capable of holding from thirty to thirty-six men) and row up the river, bringing tents, shanty implements and supplies of pork and hardtack with The numerous chutes and rapids which are distinctive features of the rivers Laurentian plateau, necessitated portages-in other words, the men had to carry boats, and tents, and bags of food, and clothing along the bank of the river ties elsewhere, and that blanket of exuntil the rapids, sometimes four miles in length, were passed. At nightfall a stopping place was selected and the tents pitched, and at earliest dawn the men were again at work

The supplies were brought into the camp one season before they were needed, for teams could only be brought up after winter had properly set in, making it possible to drive through the bush on "blazed" roads and across lakes and rivers. This mode of bringing up men and supplies was naturally a great expense and a loss of time to the lumbermen; they had also to pay timber dues on every log taken out of bush, yet the wonderful wealth that lay in the pine forest enabled them to pile up hundreds of thousands and millions of do In time large clearances were made in the heart of the forest and near the principal limits of each lumberman. The cultivation of these yielded hay and grain for the horses, many of which the lumbermen during the idle summer months.

THE OLD WAY. ber which had been put into the rivers and | don't, for many a gallant fight would creeks began to float. Then, as now, The logs were taken down to the to Quebec, whence it was exported to Eu- and our soil productive. We can help ropean markets. At the present time great quantity of square timber is taken her of the American board and an active down by rail to Papineauville, forty-one miles below Ottawa, and thence rafted to

> were bought from the government for \$200. \$300 or perhaps \$500, any of which are now valued at half a million dollars. This in itself is a magnificent return for a small outlay, but year after year the fortunate purchasers have taken lumber off their limits, each year's cut adding to their A much smaller outlay of capital is required to work a limit now than so years ago, as men and horses may be hired at a lower rate, and provisions are cheaper. But limits are in this late day beyond the reach of the many. It takes almost a fortune to buy one of even third-class value. There are men who enter into contract with the lumber kings, agreeing to cut so many logs during the winter season, and have them at some named part of a river at a stated time in the spring. These "jobbers" are generally men who have had a practical experience of the lumber camp. gin with very little capital-a few hundreds of dollars generally, and I have heard of men in his emplo days of this industry which seems inexcus-Logs which would now be considered in excellent condition were left in the bush to rot because of some small defect often a fancied one. There was such a wealth of pine to choose from that "cullers" were dainty in their selecting, and millions of logs have been wasted. Destructive forest fires have also ravaged the limits of some unfortunate ones, and to-day men who invested in limits with bright visions of future riches have disappeared from the list of lumber owners, or linger on a third-rate position. NOT LUXURIOUS.

The employes of lumbermen in the early days enjoyed no luxuries, and worked unceasingly six days of every week from dawn until nightfall. Their food consisted solely of pork and beans and bread and green tea. They had little-in most cases, nothing-to read. In time of sickness or skilled though willing attendance of their rough comrades. They had no alternative the majority of the lumbermen for the shanty van. They ate and slept in one large shanty, whose only bit of brightness was the glowing warmth of the burning which is still used in some cases, was very dear to those first shanty men. It was the warm heart of the camp, holding cheer for body and mind. around it the bake-kettles always lay, and learn of the whereabouts of her father's at night the weary fellows sat by it and ate their pork and beans and laughed, glad that their day's labor was over, or watched its red logs spurting up sparks through the wide chimney hole toward the frosty blue sky spread far above them.

There are two classes of shantymen now somewhat disreputable ones, who spend their summer in all sorts of dissipation in the cities, and the other class of woodsmen, who work during the summer at their homes on farms, in mills, or go to Quebec on the "timber-drives." shantymen are kind-hearted and goodnatured to an extreme. Their courtesy and hospitality to visitors are of the type called "old-fashioned"-that is, all-embracing and unstinted. The food they receive presents a striking contrast to the pork and beans and bread of the pioneer shantymen. The deep tin plate and the tin drinking bowl are still the only dishes to be found upon generally agreed that a smoking car on a the shanty table, but they now contain kinds of nutritious, appetizing viands. The cook usually sleeps in a bunk in the cookhouse. In the sleephouses there are two tiers of bunks built around three sides of the dimly lighted shanty. These bunks are each furnished with spruce boughs, three pairs of shanty blankets and a pillow, which is also known as a "turkey," the grain-bag portmanteau in half a mile. ets and a pillow, which is also known as which extra clothing is brought to camp, A bench is fastened to the lower tier of bunks. Ropes are stretched across the sleep house from end to end, and these are weighed down with the collection of bright tuques and shanty-belts, socks and mitts, An exchange declares that "Bryan is su- usually to be seen on them. A lumber perior to either Webster or Clay, because camp consists of a cookhouse, a store-both of the latter are dead." This needs house, one or more sleephouses, stables elucidation. Why is one dead man any and the shanty of the "handy rian," a sort of smithy carpenter. They are all made utes.

of rough logs, chinked with hav and moss and mud, and the roofs are almost flat. OUT OF THE WORLD

Isolated from the outside world for many months in the year, they are thrown upon their own resources for amusement. People who work hard generally possess great capabilities of enjoyment, and nothing can present a picture of heartier mirth than Then the dingy shanty rings with merriment. Old songs are sung and old tales retold. To a wild rush of violin music, sometimes agreeable, but oftener dismally squeaking, lithe woodsmen spin over the rough floor with more force, perhaps, than grace, and execute wonderful step-dances in a whirl of arms and legs and twirling shanty-belts. The most interesting of their songs are ballads by their own poets. A person does not easily lose the impression he receives, when he hears one of those jirgling songs sung after the fashion of the Come-all-ye's," and with the proper shanty setting, into which the picturesque element often enters largely. For the animated faces brightening the dark sleepand the glowing spots of color afforded by belts and hose give an additional

expression to the song As each camp receives mail regularly and the more serious men take their Sunday recreation in reading newspapers, they are usually well informed upon the chief incidents in the great world lying beyond their woodland home. These men impart their knowledge to the others, and no doubt many weighty opinions are expressed by the occupants of the sleephouse benches as they nod at one another through wreaths of smoke. Card-playing also forms an important part of their recreation. They play euchre and pedro, and more often poker, which they call "bluff." In this game a small limit is fixed upon, and they play for coppers, matches or tobacco. In nearly all the camps the men are allowed to play cards and sing and dance on Sunday, as with the exception of very short like amusing themselves, it is absolutely their only time for recreation.

It is well their honest merriment can lighten the lives of these men, whose severe toil goes to build up the lumber king's millions. It is all that elevates their mo notonous shanty life above that of their

We hardly appreciate as yet the effective work accomplished by this lumbering industry in opening up isolated portions of country. The camp of the "pinewood boys" built in a remote forest. A mill follows. Then a little village grows around the mill some of the workmen locate on free grant lands; other settlers come in, and behold another bit of the forest has developed into a strong young settlement, which may

KANSAS REPUBLICANS.

They Admit Their Error and Desire to Be Given One More Chance.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: Along with othern Eastern papers you join in giving Kansas an occasional "backhanded swipe," and we can't complain much because the State has brought it upon herself and probably deserves some of the severe castigation she has been receiving. In the early morning hours of Nov. 4, when we were flushed with pride over the magnitude of McKinley majoriceeding wetness and coldness was thrown over us in the realization of the fact that our glorious Kansas had joined with Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina, and for a second time chosen a People's party government, your correspondent indulged in harsh remarks by saying that Kansas ought to be fenced and labeled "Asylum for the cranks, demagogues and lunatics of the universe, and that class should be compelled to remain on their reservation." However, since we have recovered from the chagrin and mortification of that terrible disappointment and calamity, and, as it were, gathered ourselves together, as is the custom of Kansan after he has been wrecked by now owned and kept there for pasturage grasshoppers, cyclones or hot winds, we have concluded that we would like to have another chance. We don't know what In the spring the logs and sticks of tim- there is in store for us, and it is well we spoiled if we could push aside the curtain of river drivers took charge of that obscures the future. We need not expect foreign capital during the next two years, but our skies will remain bright feed the people who nave made possible the prosperity that is sure to come in the administration of William McKinley. We believe that the Leedy administration will not be more extravagant, scandalous and revolutionary than the notorious one of Governor Lewelling four years In the early days of lumbering limits ago. We hope that the fitty days for which legislators receive pay will be insuf-

ficient for them to pass all the nefarious measures that have been proposed. This hope is based upon the fact that, while the average Populist statesman is patriotic enough to believe, with his mouth, that a public official should work for nothing, his practical politics makes him scramble toward the pie counter with both feet and do nothing unless there is something in it. Some of the more conservative Populists say they will do nothing to injure the State, but, or course, our experience teaches us that what Populists call mild and conservative doctrines may b very dengerous to society and government They seem to be set on having a Constitutional convention, which would be extremely unfortunate in the present state of political unrest. Our Constitution is good enough for present purposes. It provides a safe and economical method of amendment, and in recent years some of the most needed amendments have been pre-But there is no need of despondency but here in Topeka and elsewhere were men who marched in our processions and talked Republicans have not been faultless. Our platforms have too often catered to the sms of our own people and the financial heresies of the silver lords of the Rockies In 1890 the Sockless Simpson defeated Mr. Hollowell, who stood on a free-coinage-of- | Shea and Flynn were held to the Criminal silver platform. This and other heresies too often turned the hearts publicanism. In the last campaign the gifted Ingalls uttered a truth when silence would have answered the purpose better. He always stood upon the Republican platforms, and in doing so had been for free coinage and against free coinage; he had been for prohibition and against prohibition. Yes, he and others helped to educate | drath. a free-silver sentiment in Kansas in order to catch what they supposed was a popular wave. They took the serpent into their bosom, warmed it into life, and in due time received its sting. In all these years it would have been better for Kansas Republicans to have stood by sound money and stalwart Republicanism, even if it did bring temporary defeat. The defeat came, and with it remorse on account of the fatal errors of other years. Our people may not be as good-looking as they were, but they know more. If the Eastern press will just give us one more chance we will try to redeem ourselves and put Kansas in the procession where she belongs. ALVIN CAMPBELL. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 24.

CALL IT "TROTSHA." Pronunciation and Significance of

The word trocha is of such frequent occurrence in dispatches and news from Ha- | disgraced. vana that it seems likely in time to beincorporated into the English speech, An explanation having been asked of the term, which is pronounced trotsha, with the accent on the first syllable, it may be stated that originally it denoted a footpath, pathway, or, sometimes, a short cut. During the present Cuban unpleasantness its signification has been applied to a fortified high road. In approaching the "trocha" the first

pediment encountered consists of a barbed wire fence, three and a half feet in height. Behind this are the posts of the sentineis, made of palmetto leaves. Forty yards back | afterthought it will recognize the fact that of these extends a ditch, three feet deep and four wide. This is protected by a rampart of trunks of palmetto trees. About | that are not to be cruelly hurt. another forty yards beyond this obstruction the barracks of the soldiers are erected of logs and other building material, and covered with roofs of straw. The wall of stone and earth runs along

the roadway. Trees standing near it are ascended by winding stairs, and afford places of observation over a wide extent of territory. The military stations are never

Keeping the Record Straight. Chicago Times-Herald.

We fear that the public may be misled by the statements of several esteemed contemporaries that a divorce was granted in Chicago the other day inside of twenty-one minutes. Ordinarily divorces in this city are not granted within thirty min-

THE CURSE OF CAMP 20

DEATH PURSUED THE CLAN-NA-GAEL AFTER THE CRONIN TRIAL.

the shantyman's home on Saturday nights. List of Sixteen Witnesses and Princi-

pals Who Died Violent Deaths or from Slow Disease.

New York Journal

Death by the knife, by shooting, by drowning and by disease has, like a Nemesis, pursued and brought to their graves nearly a score of the principal witnesses in the Cronin murder trial, which took place in Chicago in 1889. Here is a ist of six-

teen of the victims: Peter McGeehan. Michael Gannon. Frank Shea. Robert Gibbons Edward Spelman Luke Jordan. John F. Beggs. Patrick O'Sullivan. Martin Burke. Frank J. Woodruff Agnes McNearney. Sarah McNeareny Patrick Dinan. Dr. Lewis. William Nieman H. Owen O'Connor.

The last of those whose names have been added to the list was Henry Owen O'Connor, who committed suicide in Chicago Dec. 8. He was a friend of Dr. Cronia, and testified in the trial of Daniel Coughlin to remarks which he overheard at a meeting of Camp 20, of the Clan-na-Gael. Many people believe he was led to kill himself by remorse. Others believe that all those connected with the trial rest under a curse. A strange mystery surrounds the ending of some of these witnesses, andmore than one is suspected of having been; the victim of foul play. Some of those who are yet alive dread a violent death, and a strange terror possesses their superstitious friends. The facts show that even while the Cronin trial was in progress death began to claim its victims among the witnesses.

Peter McGeehan, who was accosted on the street by Dr. Cronin in April, 1889, and charged with being in a plot to murder him, died a raving maniac in the county hospital three months after Dr. Cronin's death. While in the hospital McGeehan was constantly attended by members of the Clan-na-Gael for the purpose of preventing any possible confession. His burial place, as that of Gannon, has always been a mystery, except to certain members of

DOLAN'S BARTENDER. Michael Gannon, a bartender in Patrick Dolan's saloon, a resort of the anti-Croninites, died of pneumonia, resulting from a cold contracted while intoxicated during the trial in November, 1889. Frank Shea. whose part in the Cronin trial was drilling alibi witnesses for the defense, died of pneumonia in 1890.

Robert Gibbons, an alibi witness for Martin Burke, and ex-Alderman McCormick picked a quarrel in the Lake View Exchange, Chicago, in November, 1890, with Captin Herman Schuettler, of the police force, who was active in running down Dr. Cronin's murderers. Schuettler shot Gibbons, who died a few days later. Schuettler was fully exonerated. McCormick short-

ly after died of pneumonia. The Misses Agnes and Sarah McNearney who were in Dr. Cronin's room when the mysterious stranger summoned him to Carlson's cottage, both died in 1891. They testified for the State in the Cronin trial. Edward Spelman, the wealthy distiller of Peoria, whose evidence on the stand stamped him a bitter enemy of Dr. Cronin, was killed in 1891 by falling from a ladder. Luke Jordan, one of the Cronin conspirators, against whom little legal evidence could be secured, died in 1891. Patrick Dinan, the North Side liveryman who rented the white horse and buggy in which Dr. Cronin was driven from his North Clark-street office, ostensibly to attend one of Patrick O'Sullivan's employes,

on Dr. Cronin's teeth the day before his murder, and who identified the body by fitting the plate in his mouth, died in Denver, Col., of consumption, in April, 1892 John F. Beggs, senior guardian of Camp 20, Clan-na-Gael, tried for the murder of

but really to his death, died March 28, 1892.

Dr. Lewis, the dentist, who was working

Dr. Cronin and acquitted, dled April 5, 1892, O'SULLIVAN DIED IN PRISON Patrick O'Sullivan, the iceman, by the use of whose business card Dr. Cronin was decoyed to the Carlson cottage, died in

Joilet Prison, May 5, 1892. William Nieman, who testified for the State that at 10:30 o'clock of the night of May 4, 1889, just after Dr. Cronin was kuled, O'Sullivan, Coughlin, Kunze and another man came into his saloon, at Lin-

coln avenue and Roscoe street, died in Frank J. Woodruff, the first Cronin suspect arrested, died while serving a sentence for horse stealing in a Kansas prison in 1892. He was in no way connected with the crime, but made a crazy confession, Martin Burke, one of the convicted mur-

derers of Dr. Cronin, died in Joilet Prison,

Matt Dannehy, a member of Camp 20, kept a saloon on Chicago avenue which was a resort for members of the Clan-na-Gael. He was an alibi witness for the defense, Shortly after the trial he disappeared, and has not since been heard of, and it is generally believed he is dead.

Henry O'Connor, one of the witnesses for the prosecution in the Cronin trial, has now committed suicide at his home. No. 4507 Wabash avenue, Chicago. Another death which some Thomas W. Mulvihill, a nineteen-year-old son of Thomas Mulvibill, a bailiff in the Chicago Criminal Court, About 1 o'clock

of the morning of May 4 last-the anniversary of Dr. Cronin's murder-he disanpeared from his home, in company with two young men named John Patrick Flynn. The morning of May 10 Mulvihill's body was found floating in a pond in the Union Stock Yards, south of Forty-third street. Court by the Coroner's jury, which charged them with having a gullty knowledge of

our people away from true Re- the death of Mulvihill, but May 21 the men were discharged by Judge Baker on the recommendation of E. S. Bottum, assistant State's attorney Young Mulvihlll often violently denounced the murderers of Dr. Cronin, and, it is the belief of his friends, this cost him his life on the anniversary of Dr. Cronin's

A Plea for Student Rauch.

With regard to the charge of plagiarism prought against Student Rauch, of Wahis oration from one of Dr. Lyman Abbott's sermons, we are bound to confess that there are extenuating circumstances. Mr. Rauch has played center rush on the football team for three years, and has had no time to write his own orations without stealing the time from more important business. We cannot too severely condemn the faculties of our institutions of learning for the pernicious practice of crowding students. When a young man cheerfully and uncomplainingly stands up for three years and allows his stomach to be butted by a miscellaneous collection of men from other colleges, he is entitled to some privileges, and if in the rush and hurry of college life he borrows a few chaste thoughts from other people whose digestion and mental poise are not thus disturbed, he should not be degraded and It is our opinion that a young man who plays football and braves appendictis for the glory of alma mate: should be treated with great tenderness and should not be subjected to the harsh rules that apply to the ordinary and commonplace student. Wabash College brought face to face with this awkward dilemma: Will the faculty condemn Mr. Rauch and deal the glorious game of football a blow that will destroy it as a valuable adjunct to the curriculum, or will it apologize handsomely to Mr. Rauch for its hasty heat and restore him to the arms of his admiring fellows? We believe that on football players have rights that are not to be wantonly trampled on and feelings

Jeff Davis, of Arkansas.

Philadelphia Press. There is an impression abroad that some people down in Arkansas have not yet been reconstructed because about eighty votes were polled in that State in the recent election for "Jeff" Davis as a candidate for presidential elector. This is an erroneous conclusion. It is true that there were that number of ballots cast for Jefferson Davis as a Democratic candidate for elector, but if the St. Louis Republic is rightly informed the man voted for is alive and well, and is popularly known as Colonel "Jeff" He was nominated as an elector. but withdrew when a fusion was arranged between the Democrats and Populists. A few Democrats, however, persisted in voting for him when they made out their